make at a meeting of the corporation, an oath or affirmation of his allegiance to the Constitution in the following form, namely :—

"I, A. B., having been elected/appointed a councillor of this corporation do **swear in the name of God** / **solemnly affirm** that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India, and that I will faithfully discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter."

(2) Any person who having been elected or appointed to be a councillor fails to make, within three months of the date on which his term of office commences or at one of the first three meetings held after the said date, whichever is later, the oath or affirmation laid down in sub-section (1) shall cease to hold his office and his seat shall be deemed to have become vacant.

(3) Any person who has been elected or appointed to be a councillor shall not take his seat at a meeting of the corporation or do any act as such councillor unless he has made the oath or affirmation as laid down in sub-section (1).

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (3), a mayor or deputy mayor or the chairman or a member of a standing committee, who has not made the oath or affirmation as a councillor shall be entitled to act as such mayor, deputy mayor, chairman or member :

CHAPTER IV

ELECTION

24. Determination of number of councillors, divi sions, etc.—(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), the Government may by notification determine,—

(a) the number of elected councillors of the corporation;

(b) the divisions into which the city shall be divided for the purpose of election to the corporation, and the extent of each division;

(c) the number of seats which may be allotted to each division one or two:

Provided that where seats are reserved in any division, the number of seats allotted to such division shall be two;

(d) the number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes, the Sceduled Tribes and the divisions in which such seats shall be reserved.

(2) The ratio between the number of councillors to be elected from each division and the population of that division as ascertained at the last preceding census shall, so far as practicable, be the same throughout the city.

25. Right to vote.—Every person whose name is in the electoral roll referred to in section 26 shall, unless disqualified under any law for the time being in force, be qualified to vote at the election of a councillor for the division to which such roll pertains.

26. Electoral roll.—(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2),the electoral roll of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly for the time being in force for such part of the constituency of the Assembly as is included in any division

referred to in sub-section (1) of section 24 shall, for purpose of this Act, be deemed to be the electoral roll for such division.

Explanation.—For purpose of this sub-section "electoral roll of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly" shall mean an electoral roll of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly prepared under the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 (Central Act 43 of 1950) for the time being in force.

(2) In respect of any election of a councillor for a division, the electoral roll for such division shall not include any amendment, transposition, inclusion or deletion of any entry made under the Representation of the People Act, 1950 (Central Act 43 of 1950) in the electoral roll of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly after the last date for making nomination for election to such division and before the completion of such election.

27. Qualification of candidates.—(1) No person shall be qualified for election—

(a) as a councillor in respect of any of the divisional seats, unless his name is included in the electoral roll of any of the divisions of the city;

(b) as a councillor in respect of any of the divisional seats specially reserved for members of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes unless—

(i) such person is himself a member of any such Caste or Tribe; and

(ii) his name is included in the electoral roll of any of the divisions aforesaid.

(2) No servant of the corporation, State Government or Central Government shall be qualified for election or for holding office as a councillor :